Amendments to the Specification:

*Please replace paragraph **[0036]**, with the following amended paragraph:*

[0036] The non-mechanical cutting device can be any device that does not use a physical cutting surface to cut a tissue. The non-mechanical cutting device can be a light-generating cutting device (e.g., light energy cutting device) or a heat-generating cutting device. Preferably, the non-mechanical cutting device is an instrument that is capable of cutting through a tissue using energized particles, for example, a laser. Electrical energy could alternatively or in addition be used, for example, a cautery. Preferably, the non-mechanical cutting device is a laser capable of creating a cut through a calcified and/or fibrotic aortic valve of variable thickness, including normal living tissue. An example of such a laser is an excimer or holmium:YAG, which can be delivered through a flexible, or semi-flexible fiber. U.S. Patent Nos. 5,688,261 and 5,722,970 illustrate the use of lasers, such as holmium:YAG laser, for surgery, and are incorporated in their entirety by reference herein. The excimer laser and holmium:YAG laser are commercially available through various companies such as LISA laser products in Germany. The flexible or semi-flexible fiber preferably can protrude through small transmural vascular apertures, such as the femoral artery or aortic wall. Preferably, the non-mechanical cutting device is capable of moving around the rotational axle device to make a substantially round annulus. In one example, the laser light is adapted to form the shape and size of the periphery of the diseased heart valve, thereby creating multiple cutting regions, which can substantially eliminate the need for moving the laser around the rotational axle device. Whether the laser is configured to have only one cutting region or multiple cutting regions, the rotational radius of the laser in relationship to the central axis of the second elongated instrument is preferably increased to approximately equal the outer diameter of the heart valve, as represented by laser 60 in Fig. 3. The increase in radius can be accomplished by advancing

armature 65 connected to laser 60 and which passes through second elongated instrument 30 to be manually controlled by the operator from a position outside of the patient's body. The laser ~~65~~ 60 can be rotated around the central axis by, for example, rotating the second elongated instrument to which the laser is attached through the armature 65.

*Please replace paragraph **[0018]**, with the following amended paragraph:*

[0018] Figs. 2 and 6 are ~~is a~~ schematic diagrams showing a first collapsible plate, a non-mechanical cutting device, a guide device, a first elongated instrument, a second elongated instrument, and a second collapsible plate of the present invention, where the non-mechanical cutting device is associated with/on the second elongated instrument as shown in Fig. 2 and the non-mechanical cutting device is associated with/on the first elongated instrument as shown in Fig. 6;